

GRADE 6

Module 3



End of 1ST TERM

Mr. Ahmed Rajab

VOCABULARY

website	موقع إلكتروني	earache	ألم الأذن
upload	يرفع	sore throat	التهاب الحلق
download	يُحمَل	cold	برد
app	برنامج	stomach ache	ألم المعدة
account	حساب	cough	سعال - كحة
password	كلمة مرور	temperature	درجة الحرارة
chat	يدردش	coconut	جوز الهند
digital	رقمي	sour	حامض
online	متصل بالإنترنت	delicious	لذيذ
table manners	آداب المائدة	terrible	فظيع
elbow	مرفق	germs	جراثيم
pass	يمرر	sneeze	يعطس
napkin	منديل المائدة	heart	قلب
home economics	الاقتصاد المنزلي	soap	صابون
lap	حجر - فخذ	vitamins	فيتامينات
medicine	دواء	habit	عادة
chemist	صيدلي - كيميائي	seat belt	حزام المقعد
headache	صداع	road trip	رحلة الطريق
toothache	ألم الأسنان	confusing	مربك

PHONICS

/i:/

بريد إلكتروني email



هو he



these

هذه - هؤلاء



/i:/

ينام sleep

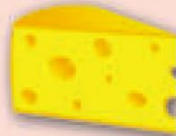


حارس حديقة الحيوان zookeeper



cheese

جبن



GRAMMAR

Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول

تستخدم ضمائر المفعول كمفعول به للفعل أو كاسم مجرور بعد حروف الجر.

Subject Pronouns ضمائر الفاعل	Object Pronouns ضمائر المفعول
I أنا	me
He هو	him
She هي	her
It هو/هي لغير العاقل	it
You أنت	you
We نحن	us
They هم	them

- He is my friend. I met him yesterday.
- He is a good actor. Look at him!

Imperative

الأمر

يستخدم الأمر لإعطاء التعليمات أو الإرشادات أو الأوامر. وتستخدم كلمة please في بداية الجملة أو نهايتها لجعل الأمر أكثر أدباً.

- Please, come here.
- Close the door, please.
-

Verbs with two objects الأفعال التي تتعدى إلى مفعولين

- تحتاج بعض الأفعال إلى مفعولين أحدهما مباشر والآخر غير مباشر. حيث يشير المفعول المباشر في المعتاد إلى شيء ما بينما يشير غير المباشر إلى شخص ما.
➤ بعض هذه الأفعال مثل:

bring, give, promise, read, sell, send, show, take, tell, throw, write

- يكون ترتيب الكلمات في الجملة التي تحتوي على فعل ذي مفعولين بطريقة من اثنتين:

1. Subject + verb + indirect object + direct object

فاعل فعل مفعول غير مباشر مفعول مباشر

- He gave me a book.

أو

2. Subject + verb + direct object + to + indirect object

فاعل فعل مفعول مباشر مفعول غير مباشر

- He gave a book to me.

What's the matter? & What's Wrong? ما الخطب؟

يستخدم هذان السؤالان لسؤال شخص ما عن صحته حينما نرى أنه ليس على ما يرام أو لسؤاله عن إذا كان لديه مشكلة.

- **What's the matter**, Ali?
- I have got a cold.

- **What's wrong**, Salma?
- I broke my brother's mobile phone.

should / shouldn't يجب / يجب ألا

تستخدم should / shouldn't لطلب أو إعطاء نصيحة أو تقديم اقتراح.

Ahmed: What's wrong, Omer?

Omer: I have a toothache. **What should I do?**

Ahmed: **You should see a dentist. You shouldn't eat sweets.**

Would you like....? هل ترغب في....؟

I'd like..../ I need..... أُرغب في...

تستخدم Would you like....? لسؤال شخص عما يريده. وتستخدم I'd like / I need... للإجابة.

A: **Would you like** some apples?

B: Yes, please. **I'd like** some apples.

A: How many **do you need**?

B: I **need** ten apples.

taste / look / sound / smell + adjective (صفة)

تستخدم صفة **adjective** بعد الأفعال taste / look / sound / smell للتعبير عن الشعور الذي يسببه لنا شيء ما.

- *This book **looks** interesting.*
- *This pizza **tastes** delicious.*

How many vs How much

How many كم عدد	How much كم كمية
- تستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة للسؤال عن العدد	- تستخدم مع الأسماء غير المعدودة للسؤال عن الكمية
<i><u>How many</u> hours do you sleep? I sleep eight hours every night.</i>	<i><u>How much</u> cheese do you eat every day? I eat some cheese at lunch.</i>

a few vs a little

a few قليل	a little قليل
- تستخدم a few مع الأسماء المعدودة	- تستخدم a little مع الأسماء غير المعدودة
<i>There are a few people in the park.</i>	<i>There is a little soup in the bowl.</i>

It's/They're good/bad for you.

تستخدم هذه العبارة للتعبير عن إذا كان شيء ما مفيد **good** أو ضار **bad** للشخص الذي نحادثه.

- ❖ *Fruit and vegetables are **good** for you.*
- ❖ *You shouldn't eat many sweets. They're **bad** for you.*

Name: _____

Total 50

1 Read and match.

1. password ☐2. upload ☐3. medicine ☐4. delicious ☐5. toothache ☐6. elbows ☐7. napkin ☐8. chat ☐9. sour ☐10. germs ☐

A. These shouldn't be on the table when you eat.

B. Something which smells or tastes good.

C. Letters or numbers that you type into a computer before you can use a program.

D. Lemons taste like this.

E. Small organisms that make you ill.

F. When you talk with people on the Internet.

G. You should put it on your lap when you eat.

H. A doctor can give this to you.

I. When you have got it, you go to the dentist.

J. When you copy photos from a computer to the Internet.

Score 10

2 Read and circle.

A: Good morning, Mr Klein!

B: Hello, Toby! How can I help you?

A: I would (1) **need / like** some oranges.B: How (2) **many / much** oranges do you need?

A: Five, please.

B: Oranges are (3) **good / bad** for you.They've got a lot of (4) **vitamins / germs**.

A: I know!

B: How (5) **many / much** orange juice do you usually drink every day?A: Two glasses. My brother doesn't like orange juice. He says it tastes (6) **sour / delicious**. He usually adds (7) **a little / a few** sugar to it, but I don't think it's good for him.B: Well, it's very important to have healthy (8) **habits / table manners**. (9) **Eat / Don't eat** a lot of sweets, keep your hands and body clean, and (10) **don't exercise / exercise**.

A: You're right, Mr Klein! I try to exercise every day.

B: Great, Toby!

Score 10

3 Read and write.

1. Ahmed sent me an email.

Ahmed _____
to _____.

2. Tom sent his mum flowers.

Tom _____
to _____.

3. Our teacher gave us a lot of homework.

Our teacher _____
to _____.

4. Tariq gave Omar his telephone number.

Tariq _____
to _____.Score 4

4 Listen and write **T** for True or **F** for False. 🔊

1. You should spend time with your pet.
2. John has got a cat.
3. People today have got a lot of free time.
4. Paul doesn't think giving pets as a present is a good idea.
5. Cats sleep eight hours a day.

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

Score 5

5 Read and answer the questions.



Health Advice

from Dr K. Simpson

Follow these simple tips that can help you have a more healthy life!

1. Exercise! Find some time in the day to take a walk or do an activity that can keep you fit. The weekend is a good time for this because schools are closed and most children have usually got free time. You can also walk to school and home again instead of taking the bus!
2. Don't sit in front of a screen all day! I know you enjoy playing computer games. I think they're great too, but you shouldn't play for more than two hours a day, because you can get terrible headaches.
3. Don't eat unhealthy food! Choose snacks that are good for you, like fruit or fresh salads. They are easy to make and taste great! Sweets are bad for you and can give you a toothache.
4. Start a hobby! This is a great way to meet new people and do something you really like. A hobby helps you relax and makes you happy.

1. Why can children exercise more at the weekend?

2. Does Dr Simpson like computer games?

3. Why is it bad for children to play computer games for more than two hours?

4. What can happen when you eat sweets?

5. What does a hobby help you do?

Score 5

6 Look at the problems and write sentences. Use **should/shouldn't** and the ideas in the box.

eat some rice soup eat sweets and visit the dentist
drink warm water with some honey and lemon

1. I have got a sore throat. What should I do? _____

2. I have got a toothache. What should I do? _____

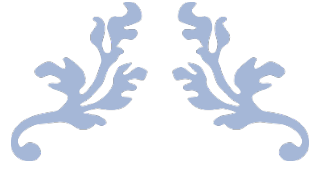
3. I have got a terrible stomach ache. What should I do? _____

Score6

7 Which one doesn't belong? Read and circle.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------|
| 1. email | these | cheese |
| 2. sleep | he | these |
| 3. zookeeper | email | sleep |
| 4. cheese | sleep | he |
| 5. he | zookeeper | these |

Score10



GRADE 6

Module 4



End of 1ST TERM

Mr. Ahmed Rajab

VOCABULARY

postman	ساعي البريد	escalator	سلم متحرك
photographer	مصور	park	يوقف (السيارة - الدراجة..)
businessman	رجل أعمال	picnic	نزهة
secretary	سكرتير	square	ميدان
reporter	مراسل	café	مقهى
university	جامعة	skatepark	منتزه التزلج
office	مكتب	aquarium	حوض الأحياء المائية
learn a language	يتعلم لغة	market	سوق
order	يطلب - طلب	seed	بذرة
bill	فاتورة	green bean	فاصوليا خضراء
mushroom	فطر	grow	ينمو
pepper	فلفل	soil	تربة
meatballs	كرات اللحم	plant	يزرع
sauce	صلصة	earthquake	زلزال
tuna	تونة	tsunami	تسونامي
olive	زيتون	flood	فيضان
cross the street	يعبر الطريق	wave	موجة
ticket	تذكرة	coast	ساحل
line	خط - مسار	lift	مصعد
bicycle lane	مسار الدراجات	surface	سطح
bicycle rack	موقف الدراجات	natural disaster	كارثة طبيعية
traffic lights	إشارات المرور	damage	تدمير - خراب
pavement	رصيف	destroy	يدمر

PHONICS

/u:/

مسطرة

ruler



June يونيو



الغوص

scuba
diving



/ju:/

computer

حاسوب



متحف
museum



uniform

زي موحد



GRAMMAR

Modal Verb	Usage الاستخدام	Examples أمثلة
<p>I-You-We-They ↓ have / has to + الفعل ↑ He-She-It</p>	<p>تعبّر عن الإلزام أو الضرورة في الحاضر أو المستقبل (الإلزام خارجي)</p>	<p><i>The boys have to wake up at eight o'clock in the morning.</i></p> <p><i>She has to leave early today.</i></p>
<p>I-You-We-They ↓ don't / doesn't have to + الفعل ↑ He-She-It</p>	<p>تعبّر عن عدم وجود إلزام أو ضرورة في الحاضر أو المستقبل</p>	<p><i>The boys don't have to go to school today. It is Friday.</i></p> <p><i>Mum doesn't have to cook today. We will eat out.</i></p>
<p>must + الفعل</p>	<p>تعبّر عن الإلزام أو الضرورة في الحاضر أو المستقبل (التزام داخلي)</p>	<p><i>I must repair the roof before winter comes.</i></p>
<p>mustn't + الفعل</p>	<p>تعبّر عن المنع والتحريم</p>	<p><i>You mustn't park here.</i></p>
<p>can't + الفعل</p>	<p>تعبّر عن عدم القدرة أو عدم السماح لشخص بفعل شيء ما</p>	<p><i>We can't go to the park now. It's dark outside.</i></p> <p><i>We can't use this equipment. It isn't ours.</i></p>



Invitation

الدعوة

لدعوة شخص لفعل شيء ما معنا أو الذهاب معنا لمكان ما، نستخدم التعبير:

Would you like to.....?

هل تود أن.....؟

Ex. *Would you like to come to the book fair with me?*

وللرد نستخدم أحد التعبيرات التالية

Accepting للقبول	Refusing لرفض
Sure!	No, thanks.
Great idea!	I don't think so.
Yes, I'd love to.	I'm sorry. I can't.
Sure, why not?	I'm afraid I'm busy.
That would be nice.	I'm sorry. I've got other plans.



Name: _____

Total 50**1 Circle the word that doesn't belong.**

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1. postman | secretary | pavement | photographer |
| 2. reporter | tuna | sauce | mushrooms |
| 3. square | aquarium | soil | market |
| 4. university | seed | green bean | vegetable |
| 5. pepper | olive | escalator | meatballs |

Score 5**2 Read and circle.****A:** It's pizza night tonight!**B:** Pizza night?**A:** Yes! John and I are going to make pizza at home! Would you like to come and help?**B:** (1) **I'm afraid I can't / That would be nice.** I love cooking! I usually make pizza with (2) **tuna / bill.** Would you like to try it?**A:** (3) **I don't think so / I'd love to.** John hates tuna! How about one with (4) **seeds / olives?****B:** That sounds great! What would you like me to bring?**A:** Hmm.... Can you bring some (5) **soil / peppers,** please?**B:** Sure! See you later!Score 5**3 Read and complete. Use the correct form of have to.**

- You _____ (do) your homework today. We are going on a school trip tomorrow.
- Majed _____ (study) hard because he has got a geography test tomorrow at school.
- Lisa _____ (come) with us to the market. She can stay at home.
- Sheikha wants to become a scientist. She _____ (go) to university.
- _____ you _____ (tidy) your room now?

Score 5**4 Read and circle.**

- You _____ talk on your mobile phone in the library.
A. must B. mustn't C. should D. can
- Kate _____ get up early at the weekend.
A. mustn't B. don't have to C. doesn't have to D. have to
- We _____ pay. It's free!
A. must B. have to C. mustn't D. don't have to
- You _____ stop at red traffic lights when you drive a car.
A. mustn't B. don't have to C. must D. can't
- You _____ eat or drink in the museum.
A. can't B. must C. don't have to D. should

Score 5

5 Listen and complete. 🎧

1. The children can visit the National Zoo and Aquarium _____ to find information about the animals.
2. The children _____ feed the animals.
3. The children mustn't run in the _____.
4. The children can bring their _____ with them.
5. The children have to be at school at _____ o'clock.

Score

5

6 Read and circle A, B, C or D.

Many animals live in cities. There are cats, birds and... bears! Yes, that's right! Black bears live in the forest near New Jersey in the USA. We can usually see them when we go hiking or camping in the forest, but because people are destroying the forests, black bears can't make their homes there easily anymore. The large animals are coming closer to the city to find food. They smell people's rubbish and pet food, and a lot of people often see them in their gardens!

We all love black bears, but we must be careful because they are large and they can also be dangerous sometimes.

We mustn't leave our rubbish outside all night and we should feed our pets inside. When we are camping in the forest, we should never leave food near or in our tents. When we see a black bear, we should never shout, run or climb a tree. Black bears run fast, and they can climb trees. The best thing to do is open our arms so that we look bigger, and slowly walk away. We should never look at a black bear in the eyes. This makes it angry.



1. When do people usually see bears?
 - A. when they go camping
 - B. when they are in the city
 - C. when they take out their rubbish
 - D. when they feed their pets
2. Why can't bears make their homes easily anymore?
 - A. Because people feed their pets outside.
 - B. Because people don't feed them.
 - C. Because people destroy forests.
 - D. Because there are too many bears.
3. What should you do if you see a bear?
 - A. Give it some food.
 - B. Shout and run away.
 - C. Climb a tree.
 - D. Try to look bigger than the bear.

Score

9

- 7 Your friend, Mona, sent you an invitation. Read the email and accept or refuse the invitation.

To: From: Mona Subject: picnic

Add Cc Add Bcc

Hi! Would you like to go on a picnic in the park with me and my sister on Saturday?
My mum is going to make us some sandwiches. Please let me know.

Love,
Mona

Score 6

- 8 Unscramble and write.



bscav iindgv

1. _____



ctpouerm

2. _____



uifnomr

3. _____



muemsu

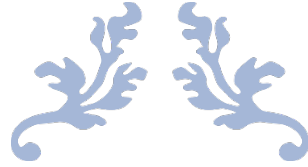
4. _____



reulr

5. _____

Score 10



GRADE 6

Module 5



End of 1ST TERM

Mr. Ahmed Rajab

VOCABULARY

ride a horse	يركب حصاناً	weigh	يزن
rollerblade	يتزلج بحذاء التزلج	slim	نحيف - رشيق
sail a boat	يبحر بقارب	chubby	بدين
play baseball	يلعب البيسبول	blond hair	شعر أشقر
go skiing	يذهب للتزلج	dark hair	شعر داكن
costume	زي	curly hair	شعر مجعد
leaflet	منشور دعائي	straight hair	شعر منسدل
traffic	المرور	wardrobe	خزانة ثياب
laugh	يضحك	attic	غرفة لتخزين الأشياء القديمة
blow	(الريح) تهب	rollerblades	حذاء التزلج
hand out	يوزع	wheel	عجلة
pick up	يلتقط - يجمع	roller skates	زلاجات
prepare	يُعد	game card	بطاقة اللعب
USB stick	فلاش ميموري	game console	جهاز ألعاب
floppy disk	قرص مرن	make a plan	يضع خطة
screen	شاشة	education	تعليم
laptop	حاسوب محمول	health	صحة
expensive	غالي	logo	شعار
cheap	رخيص	branch	فرع
glasses	نظارة		

PHONICS

/ʌ/

أخ brother



نقود

money



honey

عسل



/ɒ/

الهوكي الثلجي
ice hockey



تعويذة

mascot



برونزية
bronze



GRAMMAR

Modal Verb	Usage الاستخدام	Examples أمثلة
could + الفعل كان يستطيع	تعبر عن القدرة على فعل شيء في الماضي	<i>I could run fast when I was 10 years old.</i>
couldn't + الفعل لم يكن يستطيع	تعبر عن عدم القدرة على فعل شيء في الماضي	<i>I couldn't swim when I was 3 years old.</i>
had to + الفعل كان مضطرا أن	تعبر عن الإلزام أو الضرورة في الماضي	<i>She had to leave early yesterday as she felt tired.</i>
didn't have to + الفعل لم يكن مضطرا	تعبر عن عدم وجود إلزام أو ضرورة في الماضي	<i>The boys didn't have to go to school yesterday. It was Saturday.</i>

Asking about appearance in the past and the present

السؤال عن الشكل في الماضي والحاضر

What didlook like? كيف كان.....يبدو؟	What doeslook like? كيف يبدو.....؟
تستخدم للسؤال عن شكل شخص ما في الماضي.	تستخدم للسؤال عن شكل شخص ما في الحاضر.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What did your mum look like when she was twelve? - She had very long hair and she wore glasses. She was chubby too. - What does she look like now? - She has got short, black hair and she's slim. 	

Present simple Vs Past Simple

المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط

وجه المقارنة	المضارع البسيط Present Simple	الماضي البسيط Past Simple
التكوين	التصريف الأول للفعل مع إضافة s أو es مع المفرد الغائب	التصريف الثاني للفعل
الاستخدام	يستخدم للتعبير عن العادات والحالات الدائمة	يستخدم للتعبير عن فعل حدث وانتهى في الماضي
مثال	I <u>go</u> to school by bus every day. He <u>lives</u> in Doha.	I <u>studied</u> English yesterday. The baby <u>sleep</u> early last night.
الكلمات الدالة عليه	always-usually-often-sometimes-everyday-rarely	yesterday-last (night/week/year...)-ago
النفى	I <u>don't go</u> to school by bus every day. He <u>doesn't live</u> in Doha.	I <u>didn't study</u> English yesterday. The baby <u>didn't sleep</u> early last night.
السؤال	<u>Do</u> you <u>go</u> to school by bus every day? <u>Does</u> he <u>live</u> in Doha?	<u>Did</u> you <u>study</u> English yesterday? <u>Did</u> the baby <u>sleep</u> early last night?
الإجابة المختصرة	Yes, I <u>do</u> . No, I <u>don't</u> . Yes, he <u>does</u> . No, he <u>doesn't</u> .	Yes, I <u>did</u> . No, I <u>didn't</u> . Yes, he <u>did</u> . No, he <u>didn't</u> .



Name: _____

Total

50

1 Read and complete with the words in the box.

rollerblades cheap traffic game console attic floppy disks prepares laptop laugh

My brother and I always get up at seven o'clock. We have breakfast, and then our dad drives us to school. We are late sometimes, because there is a lot of (1) _____ in the morning. I've always got my portable (2) _____ with me, and I play a video game. I want to buy a new one but it isn't (3) _____. When we come back home at about three o'clock, my mum (4) _____ lunch, and we help her. We eat all together, and we (5) _____ at my brother's stories! In the afternoon, after we do our homework, I usually play a computer game, and my brother (6) _____ in the park. He is good at it, but I always tell him to be careful. My dad works on his (7) _____, and my mum usually reads a book. She always tells me about her old computer and that she saved her work on (8) _____. She used it when she was younger, and she has still got it in the (9) _____.

Score

9

2 Read and circle.**Mum:** Lisa, where are you?**Lisa:** Over here, Mum. In the (1) **attic / wardrobe**.**Mum:** What are you doing up there?**Lisa:** Look what I found!**Mum:** Oh! It's our family album!**Lisa:** Who is he?**Mum:** Come on Lisa. That's your dad!**Lisa:** Dad? (2) **Did he / Could he** have blond hair?**Mum:** Yes. And look at me!**Lisa:** You were (3) **slim / chubby**.**Mum:** Ha ha, I know! I (4) **eat / ate** a lot of sweets.**Lisa:** And you are wearing (5) **glasses / wheels**. They are very big.**Mum:** Oh! Look at this! It's a (6) **leaflet / traffic** from our trip to Hawaii. It was a great experience!Score

6

3 Read and complete. Use could or couldn't.

1. When Khalid was seven he couldn't ride a bike, but he _____ (play) baseball.

2. When Robert was younger, he _____ (rollerblade), but now he is really good at it.

3. Alya _____ (ride) a horse when she was eight, but I couldn't.

4. **A:** _____ you _____ (read) when you were five?**B:** No, I _____.Score

5

4 Look at Omar's list. Write sentences about what he **had to** / **didn't have to** do yesterday.

- get up early (✓)
- walk / school (✓)
- do / homework (✓)
- tidy / room (✗)
- go / dentist (✓)
- do karate (✗)

Score 6

5 Listen and write **T** for True or **F** for False. 

1. Robert's project is about life today.
2. Robert's grandfather didn't send emails.
3. Robert's grandfather was good at football.
4. Robert's grandfather was chubby.

Score 4

6 Read and write **T** for True or **F** for False.

I'm Lorraine and last year my family and I moved to a big town because my father got a new job. We lived in a small village before, so my life is very different now. When I lived in the village, I didn't have to wake up early, because my school was near my house. I usually walked to school with my best friend, Macy, every day. The school playground at our school was full of trees and there was also a small garden. My class grew our own vegetables there! In the afternoon, I met my friends in the park and we had lots of fun together. Now, I have to wake up early because my school is far from my house. I don't want to be late, so my dad always drives me there. I have got a lot of new friends, but we don't hang out together after school very often. There are a lot of things you can do here. Yesterday, I visited an art gallery with my mum, and I learned many interesting things! My life in the big town is different from my life in the village. I often miss my friends, but this is a new experience for me, and I think it is going to be great!

1. Lorraine's father has got a new job.
2. Lorraine woke up later than she does now.
3. Lorraine didn't hang out with her friends.
4. Lorraine doesn't walk to school.
5. Lorraine always spends time with her friends after school now.
6. Lorraine doesn't like life in the city.

Score 6

7

Write about what you looked like three years ago and what you look like today.

Score

4

8

Find and circle. Then write each word under the correct symbol.



B	A	H	O	N	B	H	O	N	M
R	I	R	N	Z	R	E	C	Z	A
O	C	T	B	R	O	T	H	E	R
T	E	C	R	A	N	Z	F	A	S
E	H	O	C	E	Z	N	O	Z	C
M	O	N	E	Y	E	H	R	P	O
A	C	E	C	K	I	O	T	H	T
S	K	H	M	A	S	C	O	T	O
C	E	O	N	E	C	Y	Z	H	R
U	Y	I	S	C	E	O	T	R	A



/ʌ/

/v/

Score

10